

THE ADVOCATE.

A Bit of History.

The Senatorial contest just ended in Illinois, induced the Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Times to hunt up and give us this bit of history. He says:

"I took a hunt among the House and Senate journals of the early thirties, and came upon the record of the most famous Senatorial fight this State or any other, so far as I am informed, ever had in point of time consumed in effecting an election.

It was found in the House and Senate journals for the Legislative session of 1830-31. These journals with dust between their leaves a half century old, are queer looking books. They resemble more than anything else the old Webster's blue-back speller; while the modern journal more resembles a Webster's Unabridged, and the present convention's record will look like an Encyclopedia Britannica. Is the growth of the Commonwealth's business responsible for this, or is it man's increased proneness to talk?

But back to the record-breaking Senatorial fight of 1830.

The Legislature, which in those days met annually, met that year on December 6, and adjourned January 15, 1831. The term of John Rowan as United States Senator from Kentucky was to expire the next March, and it was the imperative duty of the Legislature in session to elect his successor. All knew when they assembled that a big fight was ahead. The prospective candidates were John J. Crittenden, Speaker of the House; Richard M. Johnson, John Rowan and Charles A. Wickliffe. It was so evident that there was to be a close and bitter contest that no balloting was done by either house until January 4, 1831. Then the old journal shows that the four candidates named were put in nomination by the two houses, sitting in separate sessions, through the means of conference committees.

The first total ballot by comparison resulted: Crittenden, 68; Johnson, 48; Rowan, 20; Wickliffe, 1.

Mr. Crittenden was within one vote of an election on this first ballot, as he was a hundred times after, but he himself, as Speaker, cast his vote for the hindmost man. The balloting went on day after day, the contest narrowing closer to a tie between Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Johnson, with the former always voting for some friend who was not in the contest. Every method known to the politicians of that day was used to break the dead-lock, or to undo the strange circumstance that made it impossible for the man who held the deciding vote to cast it for himself and the winner. It was all of no avail, though the old-timers like Capt. Todd, who remember something of this contest, say that in was the desire of a very large majority of the people that Mr. Crittenden be elected.

The dead-lock was never broken. The Legislature, with its 137 members present day after day, adjourned finally without having elected a Senator. The Governor, who was Thomas Metcalfe, did not go through the useless task of re-assembling them, and there was no break, through death or otherwise, in the ranks of either candidate whom each and all of their respective forces swore to stand by to the crack of dooms-day. The adjournment occurred January 15, and Mr. Rowan's term expired March 3 following, leaving the office of United States Senator from Kentucky vacant from the latter date until near time for the next winter's Congress to assemble. Governor Metcalfe deemed the feeling of the people too strong to himself appoint a man to fill the vacancy, as is shown in the journal by the message he sent to the next Assembly. He, however, waited until the people had elected a new Legislature, and then convened them on November 7, of the same year.

Months earlier than the old Constitution provided for, that they might elect a Senator before Congress met. The people had, in the meantime, had their say, and a majority of the new Legislature were sent with the virtual instructions to vote for Mr. Crittenden, who was again Speaker of the House.

The Governor's message, sent in as soon as the early convened Assembly was ready for business, indicated that he expected the two houses to at once do their duty and elect a Senator. The two houses immediately passed a resolution, which was approved and signed by him at once, fixing November 10 as a day for such election.

In the meantime, Mr. Crittenden had shown what a big man he really was. It was believed by himself and all his friends that he was almost sure of an election, but Richard M. Johnson was again in the field, and rather than risk having a repetition of the last fruitless session of balloting, he went to Henry Clay, then the gallant statesman, full of all the promise that his subsequent career justified, and asked him to become the nominee in his stead. Mr. Clay, after consultation with his friends, agreed to do so. This solution of the difficulty proved successful. The fight was ended on the first ballot. The vote stood: Henry

Clay, 73; Richard M. Johnson, 64; Marden Pope, 1. Mr. Crittenden voted for Clay, and came near having the deciding vote at last. "Mr. Clay," the Journal says, "was then declared duly elected a member of the United States Senate for six years, from March 3 last."

It is doubtful if many Kentuckians now living know that Henry Clay's first election to the Senate was the result of a long political deadlock; that he was the dark-horse or compromise candidate, or that Kentucky was ever without a United States Senator because of the failure of a Legislature to agree.

Virtually the same thing occurred just after the war, when, in the session of 1866-67, the Legislature failed to agree, and Garrett Davis went home a disappointed man, to have his hopes revived and his dream realized in the next legislative session, when he was elected.

Where Jason Was Off.

"Perhaps you gents would like to see a work of art?" queried the farmer with the fur cap and cardigan jacket.

No one encouraged him by look or word, but he carefully unrolled a paper, spread out a half sheet of cardboard, and exhibited a rather fine pen-and-ink drawing of a tombstone.

"Artist up to Syracuse did it for me," he explained. "It's a guide for the gravestone man to follow. Isn't it rather scrumptious?"

"For your wife?" I asked.

"Oh, no; it's for my son Jason. See the name in there: Sacred to the memory of Jason Clark, who died, etc. It'll be the finest thing in our hull graveyard."

"Sick long?" I queried.

"Never sick a day in his life, and was killed deader'd a door nail when he went."

"Killed, eh?"

"Yes, sir. Bet a man \$2 that he could hoof it over a bridge before the train caught him, and he came within ten feet of doing it, too. Engine threw him about seventy feet, and he was dead when they picked him up."

"It was too bad," sighed one of the group by way of showing his sympathy.

"Yes. He lost the \$2 by a mighty close shave. Probably stubbed his toe somehow. Poor Jason! Powerful good boy, but a little off on distances."—[New York Sun.]

As allowing sheep to run in foul, meady pastures in the Fall has a very injurious effect upon the fleece, so one equally damaging is often produced from a want of care in their feeding through the Winter months. Sheep should be fed only so much as they will eat, and within a reasonable time, whether it be before or after feeding hay or straw, it should invariably be eaten out of a rack, not so high that the dust and small particles will fall on the necks and shoulders of the animals, as is too often the case. Many persons take little or no trouble to prevent this, and the result of the Winter's feeding under such circumstances is that the forward part of the fleece at shearing time will be found filled with minute particles of broken leaves and stems that are not easily got out by washing or carding, and that will always be considered by a buyer as entitling him to a reduction in the price. Where the ground is frozen corn-fodder may be distributed around on it for the sheep with but little or no top, if no more is thrown to them than they can eat up readily.

Plenty of Sleep.

It is all very well to commend getting up early in the morning. It would be difficult to exaggerate either the pleasures or the advantages afforded by early rising. But to rise early one must retire early. A plenty of sleep is one of the first requisites of health. Fevers and other diseases are often occasioned by excessive fatigue. A person should sleep enough to get thoroughly rested. For some cause, sleep in the early part of the night seems to be more refreshing than sleep for the same number of hours toward morning. Unfortunately modern social habits are tending to reverse the order of nature, turning day into night, and night into day. This is very destructive to the beauty as well as the health of our American girls. It has been recommended that when a lady is going to attend a late party—and they are all late nowadays—she should sleep several hours the day previous. It is asserted that the marvelous beauty of some of the middle-aged women of England has been preserved amid all the dissipation of fashionable society in this way.—[N. Y. Ledger.]

A report comes from Illinois that a young girl in Amboy has just waked from a sound sleep nine months long. If this sort of thing goes on Rip Van Winkle will soon cease to hold the record.

Benevolent Citizen—"You should be ashamed, a man of your physical powers, to be begging a quarter?" "Tramp—Ah! Possibly. How would a half a dollar harmonize with my powers?"

For Sale.

One splendid brood mare, 6 years old, by Roscoe; good worker and saddles well. Also one bay filly, out of same and one suckling colt out of said mare, by Almont Archie. Apply to

J. A. P. CASSIDY, Agent.

Happy Hoosters.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from kidney and liver trouble. John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: 'Find Electric Bitters to be the best kidney and liver medicine; made me feel like a new man.' J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: 'Electric Bitters if just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; I found new strength, good appetite and felt just like I had a new lease on life; Only 50c. a bottle at W. S. Lloyd's drugstore.'

For Sale.

I offer for sale my farm of 43 acres. House of 6 rooms, good tobacco barn, all other necessary outbuildings, finely watered and splendid orchard. This place is just 5 miles from Mt. Sterling on North Middletown and Mt. Sterling turnpike. For particulars apply to this office, or to

JOHN CORBETT, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

25 tf

That Terrible Cough

In the morning, hurried or difficult breathing, raising phlegm, tightness in the chest, quickened pulse, chilliness in the evening or sweats at night, all or any of these are the first stages of consumption. Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy will cure these fearful symptoms, and is sold under a positive guarantee by T. G. Julian.

Primitive Telegraphy.

Olaf Searle sat in his office recently discussing many interesting topics in his usual interesting way. A card was lying on his desk on which appeared the word Budstikken as the name of the Scandinavian paper. Mr. Searle was asked what the word meant. He replied: "It is a Norwegian word, 1200 years old at least. In those days when the coasts of Norway were ravaged by pirates, the inhabitants had to resort to all sorts of devices to warn those at a distance of the approach of these piratical craft. When one was seen on the horizon, a man went up to the top of the mountain where he lighted a beacon fire. This could be seen for a long distance, and was well known to be a warning. When it was seen in the distance another fire was lighted on another hill, until all over the country fires blazed from every hilltop, and the people prepared to defend themselves. They also had a system of messengers. The man who first sighted a sail would take an arrow and send it to his neighbors. From town to town this arrow was sent until all were warned. These were rather primitive ways of telegraphing, but were so effectual that in the course of twenty-four hours all Norway knew of the approach of pirates. This system of spreading the news was called 'Budstikken,' and the word is extensively used as a name for newspapers in the old country."—[St. Paul Globe.]

How an Electric Car is Made.

The dynamo which generates the current does so by the revolution of a coil of wire near the poles of a magnet, the force which revolves the coil being derived from the engine. The current then passes over the wires, down the trolley which surmounts each car, to a small motor. This motor has an armature consisting of coils of wire, traversed by an electric current, which is attracted in succession to the poles of the stationary coils called the field magnets, through which the current also flows, flies around, and transmits its motion, by means of cog-wheels, to the axle of the car. The driver of the car, by use of a lever, turns the current into the motor beneath the car, or diverts it to the rails at will. In the conduit system the current passes along the wire, with which connection is made into the motor of the car, and then out through the wheels to the rails, and then back to the central dynamo.—[Engineering.]

The new Senator from North Dakota lives at Devil's Lake. He will feel at home in Washington.—[N. O. Picayune.]

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Bay, 15 hands high, two white hind pasterns and star, bred at Mashland, foaled in 1886; standard, under rules 6 and 7.

Sired by Mambrino Dudley, 2:19½; sire of Crescendo, 2:24; Gretna, 2:27½; Rintoul, 2:28½, and others with fast colt records and trials. Mambrino Dudley is a bay horse, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds. \$50 the season, with return privileges.

First dam Amanda Wood (full sister to Siberian (Romulus), 2:31½, trial 2:27½; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian 10, sire of Dexter, 2:17½; Nettie, 2:18; Orange Girl, 2:20; Jay Gould, 2:20½, and 36 others in 2:30.

Second dam Siberian's dam (dam of Siberian, 2:31½, and Black Bess, dam of Idol, 2:23); by Seely American Star 14 (sire of the dams of Dexter, 2:17½; Robert McGregor, 2:17½; Nettie, 2:18, and 37 others in 2:30).

Third dam by Flood's Emancipation, Jr., son of Imp. Emancipation. Will make the present season of 1891 one and one-half miles east of Mt. Sterling, at my farm, known as the Asa Magowan place.

AT \$15.00 TO INSURE A LIVING COLT.

A lien will be retained on all colts for season money. Money due when mare foals, is parted with or bred to another horse without permission. Mares kept at ten cents per day. Not responsible for accidents or escapes.

Also at the same place

TOM,

A Black Jack, 15 hands high (by the celebrated George Case Jack), five years old, will be permitted to serve a limited number of mares at

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Conditions same as given above. For any information address

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ABOUT COLD WAVES.

How Height of Barometer Indicates Variations in Temperature.

During the winter time several cold waves are experienced in America, Europe and Asia. In North America they usually start east of the Rocky mountains and flow southeast over the United States. Similar cold waves spread from Siberia and Russia southeast over Europe, and from Thibet southeast over China and Japan, as also from the Andes eastward over the plains of South America. Such cold waves are the result of an adjustment of the temperature in the different strata of the air from the surface of the ground up to a great height. The cold is always dry air in the lowest stratum, cooled by radiation toward the cold ground below it and toward the clear sky above it until it accumulates in deep layers in the long winter nights of the Arctic regions and then flows toward any region from which warm air is ascending.

Cold waves are associated very closely with extensive areas of low barometer (regions of warm ascending air); they usually occur to the west and northwest of a low area and follow after it. The storm center moves in an easterly or southeasterly direction. These, however, are not the severest kinds of cold waves, their effects lasting but a short time. The severer and prolonged cold waves are associated with extensive areas of very high barometric pressure, which make their first appearance in the regions north from Lake Winnipeg, in Manitoba. Toward the west and of enormous extent they spread southeast and east. The further east these high areas are the more important is the part they exercise in the transmission of cold waves. The advance of such a cold wave usually does not exceed 300 miles in the twenty-four hours.

When, however, the cold wave of a high barometer comes in close proximity with an extensive area of low barometer, the progress of its cold wave is much more rapid, averaging 800 miles in twenty-four hours, and the territory over which there will be 20 degs. fall of temperature will be over half a million square miles. The great advantage of knowing from twelve to thirty-six hours in advance that the temperature will fall quickly and decidedly applies to multiplied business and agricultural interests, besides affecting the comfort and health of thousands of people. Such forecasts of cold waves are now made by the signal service bureau with increasing accuracy and highly satisfactory results, and are much valued by the general public.—[Iowa Bulletin.]

The Old Complaint.

Daggett—It's very difficult to get a good cigar. I've tried all over New York.

Cutting—Too bad. Why, I'd have lent you the money willingly.—[American Grocer.]

An Object of Sympathy.

"On what grounds did Henshaw get his pension? I never heard that he did any fighting during the war."

"He didn't, but he claims his sympathies were enlisted."—Puck.

A Frugal Mind.

Boone—Beggars is very economical, and never wastes anything, I believe.

Rowe—Yes, he always takes any rough mixture that his babies leave over.—Epoch.

Not Rated High.

George—Chapley is one of those fellows who have more money than brains, isn't he?

Jessie—Yes; and he is not rich, either.—Harper's Bazar.

Our Very Best People

Confirm our statement when we say that Dr. Acker's English Remedy is in every way superior to any and all other preparations for the throat and lungs. In whooping cough and croup it is magic and relieves at once. We offer you a sample bottle free. Remember this remedy is sold on a positive guarantee. T. G. JULIAN.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, of Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use, and after taking ten bottles found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at W. S. Lloyd's drug store; large bottles 50c. and \$1.00.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The First Symptoms of Death.

Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, feverishness, pimples or sores, are all positive evidences of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it must be purified to avoid death. Dr. Acker's English Blood Elixir has never failed to remove scrofulous or syphilitic poison. Sold under positive guarantee. T. G. JULIAN.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. S. Lloyd.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into nervous prostration. You need a nerve tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great nerve tonic and alternative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the liver and kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c. at W. S. Lloyd's drug store.

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The farm is all in grass except 45 acres, which is in wheat. There are 50 acres of the land which have never been in cultivation, and would be the best tobacco land in the State.

Anyone desiring a comfortable home in a first-class neighborhood, convenient to schools and churches, this sale affords an opportunity rarely to be met.

For terms and full information apply at this office. 29-tf

Land for Sale!

317 acres of first-class Blue-grass land, situated on the waters of Plum Lick, three miles from North Middletown and nine miles from Mt. Sterling, for sale. About three-fourths of it is well watered and timbered. It has on it a good, comfortable dwelling and good tenant house, and 2 tobacco barns that will hold from 8 to 10 acres. 58 acres of good Bluegrass land, 2½ miles from North Middletown and 9¼ miles from Mt. Sterling, on the Paris pike. A No. 1 stock barn, good No. 1 outbuildings. Comfortable dwelling, two good orchards, well watered, fencing good, etc.

Both farms in good neighborhood and close to churches and school houses.

Will sell on reasonable terms. Address or apply to

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For Rent.

A farm of 41 acres, on Stoner creek, near Mt. Zion church, in Clark county. Good dwelling of six rooms, fine tobacco barn and all other needed outbuildings, splendid orchard, etc. 4 acres tobacco land, 16 acres for corn and balance well set in bluegrass. Address this office at

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